other side of the globe. They were willing to ward of

grateful thanks of the volunteers be showered on the kind donors!

Newspaper Morallty and the New York Times.

There seems to be no truth more fully established than that the greatest pretenders to plety and morality are uniformly the most impious and immoral of rogues. The Bible, which is a mirror of universal human nature, reflects several such characters, from the soothsayers who deluded Pharaoh to the Pharisees who robbed the poor and said long prayers. Shakspere, the universal poet, has many types of these impostors, from the jovial Falstaff who delly cred drunken exhortations upon temperance to Ingo who was smifingly a villain. Dickens, the universal pennya line Shakspere of novelists, does not lack portraitures of moral humbugs, from the oily Chadband to the white-chokered Pecksniff. In short, there is no character more generally known and detested than the pious cheat.

Newspapers, like men, have characters and characteristics, and the New York Times is the most perfect specimen on record of blatant and bypocritical newspaper morality. It affects to be extremely respectable, moral, pious and religious, but is really unfit for decent perusal. How often has the Times assumed to lecture other journals upon the ground of its superior orality; and yet, judging this pink of proprie ty by its own rule, that immoral and disrepu-table advertisements make an immoral and disreputable newspaper, what must be the character of the Times when it indulges in such outrages upon decency as its "medical" advertisements? If the Times really were, as it professes to be, "a family newspaper," what sort of families would those be who admitted to their perusal such a fifthy collection of foul words and phrases as are to be found in the Times' "medical" advertisement column? The quacks, charlatans and venders of infamous books and drugs are wise enough to choose the Times as their organ, however, for it carries their goods to the market they desire. But when we find such a newspaper as the Times claims to be advertising cures for diseases of which respectable people never hear even the names, and when we find the venders of such cures patronizing the Times exclusively, what is the natural inference but that those who take the Times need such outrageous remedies? No respectable newspaper would subject its readers to such an imputation.

It is impossible to give in detail the nasty and abominable advertisements to which we refer. They consist of long lists of loathsome diseases. which afflict only the vilest and most degraded of mortals, from "gleet," "syphilis" and "gonorrhea" to "spermatorrhea" and what are called "mercurial" diseases. They comprise quack nostrums, for such diseases, from "triesmar" to the "red drop." They include the names, tables of contents and places of publica-tion of disgusting books, addressed to "those married or about to marry," to "those whose circumstances prevent a too rapid increase of family," to "young men who can never be cured by medicine." Lest drugs and books should not be efficacious enough, the Times prints, also, the names and addresses of so-called "doctors," prominent among which is the nom de querre of the notorious Madame Restell. It is disgusting to even hint at such atroclous revelations as those which the moral Times spreads daily before its readers in full and with minute details. If a newspaper, as the Times itself insists, is to be judged by its advertisements, what must be the character of the organ of these quack "doctors?" Certainly no decent newspaper would insult its readers by such horrible and nauseous stuff, which respectable people sicken to think of.

And yet the Times presumes to lecture other elf pure and stainless! And yet the Time pretends to be a family paper! Such a comound of insufferable hypocrisy and intolerable decency cannot be excelled. The pious Times and its "medical" advertisements! Why such a newspaper can be compared only to the filthy nostrums it advertises, and seems a fit medium for the utterances of quacks and abortionists. That the chief conductor of such a vile sheet, which has attempted to introduce immorality into journalism, and which daily does its best and worst to debauch the minds and morals of the community, should be elected Speaker of the New York Assembly. and that the paper is still permitted to be published without the rebuke of the Grand Jury. is a disgrace to our city, our State, the country, and to civilization and progress generally.

AN APOLITION PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS .- A circular has been issued by W. C. Bryant, of the Evening Post; Wm. Goodell, Wm. Cartis Noyes, Oliver Johnson, Rev. Mr. Cheever and upwards of twenty other abolitionists of the first water, enclosing for signature a polition to the President and Congress to abolish slavery in the Southern States. The clecular and the petition appropriately appear in the columns of the Evening Post.

Like all menomaniaes, who allow one idea to get exclusive possession of them. the fanatics who send forth this petition ere as crazy as bedlamites. They presend that Washington and the fathers of the Revolution left their work unfinished, and that it remains for the abolitionists to "complete it." They say that negro slavery is the cause of the war, and "that no peace can be brought back to the people until it shall be wiped out of the land utterly and forever." They therefore call upon Congress and President to "adopt such measures will insure emancipation to all the people throughout the whole land." There is nothing Congress and the President could do that would be so likely to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony as such an impracticable and absurd measure as this-nothing that would give such aid and comfort to the chiefs of the rebellion. If President and Congress should proclaim emancipation to the four millions of Southern negroes to-morrow, would that set them free? No more than would the whistling of a northwester. But if Congress and the President could really emanoipate them, would that be humanity to either blacks or whites at the South? or would it be for the interests of the people of the North! By no means. It would take a period of lifty years to emancipate the negroes with safety, even if a system of free negro labor were desirable in the cotton States. We all know what sudden emancips. tion did in Jamaica. The only way in which, emandipation can ever be accomplished is by degrees and by the slave States themselves. At might proceed in this way. Some planter, with a thousand slaves, might say to them, "I ! will pay you wance instead of feeding, clothing,

housing you and providing for you in sickness and old age." If they accepted the offer which is very doubtful, it would then be soon seen by actual experiment how free negro labor would work in an extreme Southern latitude, among a population who have never labored but by compulsion. If it worked well, then other planters would be sure to follow the example, and finally the State would abolish

It was only when it became more expensive to feed and clothe slaves at the North than to hire the free labor of white men that slavery was abolished in the Northern States and the owners of the slaves were relieved of their burthen. Whenever free labor becomes so abundant and so profitable at the South negro slavery dies a natural death. Every attempt to cut it short by violence will fail; and if emancipation were carried out to-morrow through every State it would entail ruin upon the whole country.

As for slavery being the cause of the war, that is such downright nonsense that the abolitionists themselves do not believe it. They know very well that their anti-slavery propagandism in which they have been aided and encouraged by the British aristocracy for the last thirty years, is the real cause of the bloody conflict; nor can the country ever know peace or harmony till they are effectually crushed, and their fanaticism is "wiped out of the land utterly and for ever." Men who pretend to be of purer morals, of loftier patriotism, and of sounder statesmanship than George Washington and the heroes and sages who formed the constitution of the United States upon a basis of compromises, one of which was the protection of the right of property in the services of negro slaves, deserve to be scouted by the whole community as a set of impudent knaves or silly fanatics, who ought to be sent either to a strong fortress or a lunatic asy-

TAXATION ON NEWSPAPERS .- The burthens entailed upon our people by the present civil war—the most stupendous and costly by which it has ever been the misfortune of any country to be visited-render it incumbent on every class and interest to contribute its quota to the amount of taxation necessary to provide for so vast an expenditure. The newspaper press of the Union will, we are sure, readily assent to any project by which its circulation can be made to yield its share of the revenue required-A tax of half a cent on each number issued would not be perceptibly felt, whilst it would produce in the aggregate a very considerable sum. Its effect on the character of newspapers themselves would be very beneficial indeed-The appointment of a government official to collect the tax would put an end to all further disputes about comparative circulation, and would show to advertisers the journals which are trading on false representations, and getting their money from them under pretences that would be criminally indictable were there any legal means of getting at the facts. None but newspapers that fear such disclosures will offer any opposition to the project.

PASSPORTS TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS .- We regret to state that a great deal of confusion and difficulty still attends the issuing of passports to the California-bound passengers, and it is to be feared that the difficulty will not be removed until the business is placed in charge of an experienced person, who will have sole and exclusive control of passports for the California passengers, so that they will know where and when to procure them. As it is, in conse. quence of different agents being permitted to issue them, many of the passengers are subjected to imposition by sharpers. The government should at once rectify this matter, so that there will be no annoyance to the passengers in future. It is right and proper that all persons ournals upon immorality, and claims to be it | leaving the Atlantic ports during our existing troubles should be required to procure pas ports; but the passengers should be subjected to as little expense and inconvenience as possible.

> planist, Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, is expected by the nex steamer from Havana. His first concert will take place

in ton days after his arrival. IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS NEAR CHARLESTON.

The Recent Battle at Port Royal Ferry-Map of the Coast of South Carolina-Twelve Months History of the United States-Interesting Intelligence from the South-The Latest News from Europe, &c., &c.

An account of the Battle and Defeat of the Robels at Port Royal Ferry on the 1st of January, illustrated with a Map of the South Carolina Coast, showing the Opera. tions and Movements of the Union Forces, will be given in the Famity Herand, ready this (Wednesday) morning. It will also contain a Diary giving Twelve Months History of the United States, showing what the loyal States have done to support, and what the Rebels have done to destroy the Union; The Latest Despatches from all parts of the Country in regard to the Progress of the War; Interesting Intelligence from the South, showing the prosent state of feeling existing among the Rebels; The Latest News from Europe; The Soutence of Death passed on Charles M. Jefferds and Dr. Lowenberg, and all interesting intelligence received during the past week.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missofiri State Lotterion.
41, 13, 40, 75, 71, 72, 67, 21, 69, 65, 3, 10, 57.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 10—Jan. 7, 1862.
38, 32, 43, 33, 34, 45, 66, 13, 17, 8, 35, 47, 49.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Corington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lottery. Extra Class 6—January 7, 1962.
6, 48, 31, 37, 45, 10, 7, 56, 20, 61, 8, 44, 33, 26.
CLASS 116—January 7, 1862.
41, 44, 17, 1, 21, 32, 24, 46, 67, 11, 13, 10.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS A CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lottedes. Information giten. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 19 Wall street, up stairs, N. Y.

Balmoral Boots, \$3 50, for Ladies, at CANTRELL'S, 513 Broadway, between Bleveath and Twelfth

The Highest Premium Paid for Gold at THOMPSON BROTHERS Banking office, corner of Broad-way and Wail street.

Bachelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world. Harmless reliable and instantaneous. Sold and ap-plied at BACHELOUS wig factory, 16 Bond street.

"Snow Watte Oriental Cream" Impacts a beautiful pearl or rose tint to the complexion upon the first application. Seld by all druggists in the United States, Europe and South America. Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wige and Ton-

privately applied. No. 8 Actor House. Reantiful Complexion.-Init's Bloom of York, or Liquid Fear, has no equal for preserving and heavilying the complexion and skin. All dringsists and skin Broadway.

A Pure Tobacco.-Yellow Bank Tobacon ... Coodwin's Par Xellow Hank Tobacca free from all printers, for this by all telesconned as an dealer, as wholesa t by R. GOODWIN & REOTHER, Mr. Water at Hill's Hair Dye, 50c., Black or Brown.

was the next one that tended to excite and divide the country. The discussions on alevery have passed through all its stages, both in this country and elsewhere, and yet there has been no final decision pronounced upon it. Among the governments of Europe the British did everything in its power to put down the African siave trade; but the United States was the vary first government, except Denmark, that actually put down the slave finde. (Applause.) And having done this they called upon the British government to follow their example. Mr. Everett next spoke of the Missouri Compromise, and of the excitions which were made during a number of sessions to sattle the question concerning the nonintroduction of slaves into the free Territories. He next altheds to the attempt at a servile tosurrection in South Carolina, began by Demmark Vesey in the year 1829, an occurrence which greatly excited the minds of the people of the South at the time. After detailing many more of the excitements and difficulties which have culminated in the temporary division of the Union, the orator continued to remark that the fault was divided between North and South, although the South is now and always has been most to biame. The South always most persistently made this slavery question at test of party politics. For his own part, at the very culset he deprecated this growing difficulty, always foresceing that it must end in this manner. His object always was to bring the matter in dispute to a conciliatory standard, and by the influences of peace to avert the calamities of war, supposing that there was one golden cord of principle to recover that which was iost, or, failing this, to bind us together once more as a band of brothers. (Applause.) Nothing could possibly have been more manifection, for his desire and attempt was to give fresh power and reverence to the nature of Washington, and more sacred regard to the place of his birth. The South had no wrong or grievance to complain ofmone whatever. Perhaps they had been irritated and anno

CRIED AND CHARACTER OF THE WAR.

Loceture by the Hon. Edward Everett.

SECTION THE PROPERT OF THE SOUTH.

The Grand Uprising of the Northern People.

Safety and Prospectity Caly in the Things of the Northern People.

Safety and Prospectity Caly in the Things of the Northern People.

Safety and Prospectity Caly in the Things of the Northern People.

Safety and Everything of the Northern People.

Safety and Safet

ant effect by the dirain on the market of keeping up the value of those that remained at home. Accordingly, when, a few years ago, at one of those commercial conventions, when a few years ago, at one of those commercial conventions, but really cancease for pletting dismains—when a project was brought forward—a resolution was moved to take measures to re-open the African slave trads—it was warmly opposed by the delegates from Virginia, not, we must think, from any moval or philanthrupic considerations. Now, to meat this sate of things and this interest, supposed to be vital in Virginia, the skilful men that were employed in drawing up a new constitution for the Confederate States South, introduced in the first place a classe prohibiting the African slave trade. This was intended to have the further effect of concidating foreign indicance but then the next clause was that it should always be competent for a Southern Congress to prohibit the domestic slave trade, and in the debates at Mentgomery on this clause in observed was made of the intention of these provisions if was openly and that they meant to say to Virginia. The other border States join the confederacy, and we allow the domestic slave trade to go on, stand alcof from us and we will amond that feature in the constitution which prohibits the African slave trade; we will supply ourselves from that quarter." Thus you are there was at once in the same breath a bribe and a menace to Virginia; but for the time, and as far as we can judge, not with much effect. The "Ancient Bounion" had a character in the world. She was not willing at home or alwest to assume the position of an ancient powerful

Share, randing anot from such a movement as this, on the causes for which its authors hangurated it, and then months after it joined it that his might secure to herself the melancholy privilege of continuing to stock the plantations of Alabama, Missispps and Lon shaz. At any rate, for some cause or other, accession did not prosper in the native State of Marshall, and Madison, and Jeffermen, and Washington; and then it was that that other measure to which I have alluded—the measure of deeperate violence—was resorted to South Carolina had been told that Virginia would never allow her racred soil to be trod by the feet of the armiss of the United States on their way to coarea a saveneign State—that was against the resolutions of '95s—and the moment the first dropod blood was shed, Vieginia would dispute with Carolina the honor of procedence in the movement. Then it was that, by wicked concert between Richmond, Charleston and Montgomery, it was resolved to atrick that blow at once. And now, my friends, an soid a scene which, in many instances of airceity, seame to me without a pacable in the annals of civil war, herrid as they are. Here was a fort built by the United States, not to protect South Carolina, for in commerce the States are a unit. It was a fort built to protect one of the scapers of the United States, and belonged to it as mouth as the Platinia of Columbia belongs to it as mouth as the Platinia of Columbia belongs to the United States, and belonged to it as mouth as the Platinia of Columbia belongs to the United States, and belonged to it as mouth as the Platinia of Columbia belongs to the United States, and belonged to it as mouth as the Platinia of Columbia belongs to the United States, belonged to the scanes of profound that had been edit almost wholly anamed and undefended, occupied by a company of seventymen, whose utmpst stock of provisions had become reduced to a county supply for forty, eight hours, corumanded by cloven batterien, built upon the neighboring issued and garrisoned, in the face of

was no military necessity for this structous act. The guas of Samter did not threater the city of Charleston, it was beyond their reach. The President of the United States disavowed the intention of reinforce the little band. Major Anderson had said in an autoficial conference with the Confederate leaders, in speeds that I cannot repeat without emotion, "If I am not bettered to pieces in forty eight hours I shall be starved spi." They would not allow him the poor privilege of starvation. It was a cool, Machavetian act of policy, intended to piace the United States government in a necessity of patting its military power into action, and so competing Virgitia, if she means to keep her word, to join them in the resistance. That this attack on Samter was made with a perfect knowledge and foresight of its necessary coase, quence, is not a matter of conjecture. The bombardment, as you remember, began on the 12th of April has. Rapidly as the things spread through the South they were everywhere received with raptures of toy. At Monte strong of the things approach in regions of low. At Montservice of the season with replaces of low. At Montservice of the things approach with replaced of the Atalian and the used thin language, which I
pray you mark—"No man," and ha "can foreted
the events of the wor this day inaugurated on the 11th
day of April."" Consequently it was not—as has been
more proteoded by no less a persuage than deference
the proteoded by no less a persuage than deference
war, for that was usued on the 10th the warm," "any
Mr. Walker," can foreted the events of the war imagerated; but I will venture to predict that the flag which
now floate out approach it washington, and if they chose
to try Stuthern chivalry, and test the extent of Southern
thought the study of the study of the study
to wait till we see how the age are not in Bearfort. South
Carolina, Claughter and appleaus.) I know it has been
and that this atrocious abrent was not official—the unprementated words of a speaker in a moment of excitizent—but I suppose when an individual happeau to
sence of his and the secret of the programme will have
for well-a and montain planed—the not of the government, and when, in the prosence of his and the stream of the programs
for well-a and montain planed—and now of its desired achievement, I suppose when, under these
for well-a and montain planed—and now of its desired achievement, I suppose when, under these
for well-a and montain planed—and now of its desired achievement, I suppose when, under these
for well-and the secret of the programs of the secret for well-a and montain planed—and now of its desired achievement, in which precisely this sentiment was
of his heart and to disclesses his follow citizens
he is pretty up to speak from the follows
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corse of a free government in all ages, will successfully break away, the federal family be resolved into its original elements, and still further resolved into miserable fragments in the North American country and like Germany in the Middle Ages be reduced to hundreds of independent principalities. Only for a moment apply the Scripture text. "By their fruits ye shall know them?" Look at the fruits of secession in the few months that these resisted, and see how exlamitous they have been, all around us, at home and abroad in Europe in the present state of things our influence and our respectability in the family of nations is annihilated. Foreign Powers are jubilant over what they deam the fact that the bubble of democracy has burst, as if it were a pleasant sight to see that the great experiment of a free government, promising boundless happiness to the country and to the whole human race, should fall. Then there is Spain re-pessessing herself of St. Domingo, and concerting with England and France to conceal her attempts on Mexico. Dark clouds of war are overshadowing the land. Armies larger than those led by the great captains of Europe are coming forth. All kindly intercourse, once a source of so much happiness between the different sections of the country, are cut off. Thousands of family ties are rucely surfaced. The staple products of the South are picked and rotting upon the plantations. Those branches of Northern industry which, in a wholesome course of trade should have furnished an equivalent, are paralyzed. An expenditure of one million and a quarter of dollars is forced upon the North, and an unpadd liability to an equal extent of course accumulated on the South are picked and rotting upon the plantations. Those branches for each of the south have been repediated, and probably an equal amount of property in various investments belonging to the North have been repediated, and probably an equal amount of property in various investments belonging to the North have been repediated, and probably an equal

land—I am ready to exclaim, in the language of Mr. Vice President Stephene, uttered in the Capital of Georgia on the 14th of November—end I think I can do so without any preach of Christian charity:—"In there not some biddeous curse, some chosen thunder in heaven to blast the man who uses his greatness to his country's ruin." (Cheere.) But when I consider the subject in reference to our foreign relations, especially if we bear in taind that if secondary prospers the two sections of the country will become foreign nations to each other, it is when I viow the subject in this light that I am amazed, not so much with the wire schess as at the stupendous foily of the movement. A long course of fortunate events, rather let me call them providential interpositions, such as the success of our draggle for independence, the conscitation of the tourist yunder the constitution of the United States, the near it was a state of the preach several to the west of the French Revolution, the acquisition of that vast empire in the West, Loudiana, filling up the continent between the Mississippi and the Pacific Georg, and other causes, moral and political, had built up the United States, the American Union, unto a first rate commercial and naval Power, strong enough, respectable enough, not only for every just object of fair ambition and legitimate influence abroad. In this light our American Union had lately been recognized by one of the oldest and most powerful governments of Europe. I allude to that remarkable letter of the Runatan Minitar of Foreign Affairs addressed to our Secretary of State on the 10th of Joiy last, in which he speaks of the American Union." Now from this noble yuntage ground secession comes down at once. In the present state of things who can suppose that in any gonive-orary that may arise between us and any European Fowors, (and controversies ne doubt the war will being forth), who supposes that our rights, our honor, and not their will have when in our regulations when able to de from the foundation of the

which we have been considering chosen to plungs into the guif of war, how, when and on what torms can we ever expect to live in peace hereafter any longer than may be necessary to accumulate the means of a new war and to find a profect for plunging into 12 Do you say the different sections of the country can make treative, treaties with which we shall live in friendship on the treaties are more binding than constitutions, which reaties are more beared than constitutions, which when you were treaties are more beared to a state and a support of all the treaties of allegiance, which every one of these leaders now has upon his soul. Why, the great practical grievance of which the South is complaining is that the North claims, in veture of all the treatieties of the government running by to its very foundation, embedded by Jefferson in projecting an ordinance for the Nerthwestern territory, as long ago as 1734. The North pleas for the general government the right to prohibit the extension of savery into the free lerritories of the United States north of the Missouri into Does any human being superse that if secession prospers and the confederacy should be established and acknowledged, that these free milions of the Northwellians of No. no. not find these free milions of the Northwellians of No. no. not find these free milions of the Northwellians of No. no. not find these free milions of the Northwellians of No. no. not find these free milions of the Northwellians of No. no. not find the find the state of the ordinate of the Complaints which the South made about Northern pulpits and the Northern press, and said if the rebelion were successful every cause of Irritation would be tacreased a hundred foul. He tend poke of their give of their pressing to result secession

Meanage —On Tuosday, Jabuary 7. Enward James Hammon, only son of James and Sarah Mertage, aged 9 years, 7 mouths and 1 day.

Eddie, dear, thou art sleeping Beneath the willow tree;
And many an eye is weeping.
And long will weep for thoe.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 183 Soventh avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.
For the other deaths see fifth haze.

For the other deaths see fifth page.

Al HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

Cooking Utonells, Silver Plated Table Cuttery, Wodoen, Willow and Iron Ware. E. D. BASSFORD'S great House keeper's Bazzar, Cooper Institute, one block from Broad way, in Astor place.

A NOTICE TO SKATERS.—A NEW STYLE OF SKAT lag Boot at JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street; also double

AT 502 BROADWAY-WEDDING CARDS.-THES celebrated Engraved Cards, sold only by EVERDELL CO., Broadway, corner of Duane street.

BLANDINA-FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND PACE, SORE LIPS, 4U. Sold by druggists generally.

KIMBER & UNDERHILL.

Proprietors, Flushin

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, RNLARGED joints and all diseases of the feet circd without pair or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgard Christopotist, 769 Broadway. Hefers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

geoms of the city.

DENTISTRY EXTRAORDINARY.—DR. LUTHER, SR., me uine teeth without the slightest pain whatever. Mrs. Mr. Hongy, Bergen Point, N. J. Also for Mrs. Lewis, ien teeths Mr. Houghton, flee; Mrs. Hercitek, afteen; Mrs. Rochards, ien; Miss Munn, nine; Mrs. Seaver twenty-sight; Mr. Houghton, flee; Mrs. Hercitek, afteen; Mrs. Rochards, ien; Miss Munn, nine; Mrs. Seaver twenty-sight; Mrs. Houghton, flee; Miss Hooper, seven, with one hundred others to refer to if desired. Twenty leading New York physicians and surgeoms endorse the safety of any process. Beautiful warranted Artificial Teeth inserted in every style at 17th 75 cents to \$2.00 each, on gold, plattas, silver, amber of rubber. Decayed teeth filled without rain, with tooth colored control (20 years), removed to 101 East Twenty second st. PACTS WORTH KNOWING-THAT DR. TOBIAS VE

GENTLEMEN'S LEFT OFF CLOTHING PURCHASED

CTHONG'S PATENT ARMY TRUNK AND PORTABLE OF Beneficad combined, corner of Warren at, and Broadway SMITH A BROTHER'S PALE

Brewed from the choice t Barley Melt and Hops. Browers

Brewed from the choice tharloy Mattand Hops. Browers 163 and 160 West Eightsenth asces. N. Y.

THE RECENT FIRE IN ERGADWAY.

THE RECENT FIRE IN ERGADWAY.

BURNING OF REGEMAN'S DRUG STORE.

Measure Hearing & Co., No. 261 Broadway, New York:

GRATE, which we bought of you some two years ago, has been recovered from the rules of Reseman & Co., 2 Drug Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was cullicly descreed by fire on Sanday morning last, the 221 inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salestock for papers and cards. We had a farge amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors is now made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies, and other visicable papers, behindes a small amount of money, were looked up in your Fatient Sale. The Safe stored in the second floor, is at the centre of the building, and fell with the rulins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay insteaded until cight o clock last evening, a norfod of one hundred and thriten hours, or nearly five days. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the cellire control to your Safe, when taken out this morning, are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Chappien Safe to lock them up to, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

New York, Dec. 27, 1861. New York, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMITION FIREPROOF SAFES, and west mattens exceptly your size now known.

Herring's Champion Burgler Proof Safes, thed with Herring a Floyd's new Fatent "Crystalfied from—the office of the control be drilled. Also Deciling House Safes for silver play, private papers, &c. Seme of degant finish, as an ormanean to the major of dising room.

SECOND HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, baying been taken in part pay for "Herring's" will be sold obean.

HERRING A CO.

HERRING A CO.

PARREL, HERRING A CO., Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., Chinago.

TO MOTHERS OF CHILDREN SUMECT TO GROUP

And cough, and all having cough and divisation of threat.

Dr. Ramppia wonderful Plaster will relieve in ten ratuation.

You need not pay (14 cents) until you have tested them. To be had at present at 477 Third avenue.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO. CROARS VERY CHEAP.—THE ASSIGNER, AT NO. If Breadway, is offering great inducements to each buyers, from good brands of Havana, Carman and domestic Segare will unself.

HUDSON SIVER RAILSOAD - TRAINS FOR ALBANY,
Troy, the North and West, serve Chambers street and HA M., and J.15, 5 and 10.15 F. M.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILSOAD.
For Albary, Troy, North and West,
Winter arrangement, common cling Monthly, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albary, 10.30 A. M., Express Mail Tesle, from I wently
sight arrest deput.
For all local trains see Time Table.
JOHN BURCHILLS, Assistant Superlatentists.

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